National Journals
NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO
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Milton Gazette & Roanoke Advertiser.

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NORTH CAROLINA BANKS.

It will be recollected by our readers, that at the commencement of the session of the last General Assembly, a resolution was adopted, appointing a Committee to inquire into the concerns of the *Banks* of this State.—The following is the conclusion of the report of that Committee, on the subject; together with an exposition of the affairs of those corporations, communicated through the hands of the Public Treasurer: *Carolinian.*

"From a view of the statements furnished by the Public Treasurer, your Committee are of opinion, that the several Banks in this State are now managed with much prudence and ability; and that by gradually withdrawing their notes from circulation. they are approaching a condition, that may enable them to meet with promptitude all the demands that shall be made upon them. On this expectation your Committee could confidently rely, but that the unfortunate course of our trade above alluded to, must, while it continues, ever subject our Banks to extraordinary drafts from abroad, and a state of preparation to meet them will ever lessen their ability to comply with the occasional demands at home. Indeed, your Committee are of opinion, that most of the calls of our citizens for specie, result from the evil just adverted to, and is principally confined to those, who having in the course of business contracted debts in other States, are required to pay specie or Bank paper at a discount. This discount, which forms the measure of depreciation, has hitherto been fluctuating, and is now but little more than the usual rate of exchange. But your committee are of opinion that this depreciation of the paper of our Banks, in the States to the north of us, cannot with propriety be attributed to any doubts of the solvency or ability of the Banks to redeem their notes with specie; for they are persuaded that such a cause would have produced a much greater effect, and that instead of alternating between eight and five per cent. the paper of our Banks would have ceased to circulate at any price. Your Committee are of opinion, that the depressed character of our Bank paper is principally owing to the fact, that there is no sufficient tendency in the course of our commerce with other States, to restore it to us when it has once found a circulation abroad; and where it must ever be in some degree an artible of speculation, and its value in the market dependent on the quantity on hand, and the demand for specie.

"From this view of the subject, your Committee are unable to suggest any Legislative provision that would, in their opinion, be calculated to remove the evil, which must continue to exist, in a greater or less degree, so long as the several Banks in our State shall circulate their notes, in amount equal to the demands and necessities of the people.

"Respectfully submitted,

"WILLIS ALSTON, *Ch'n.*

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

Gentlemen: In obedience to a Resolution of the last General Assembly, I do myself the honor herewith to lay before you the Statements or Exposes of the affairs of the three several Banks of this State; *four* of which statements apply to the Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern, and go to shew the condition or situation of those corporations at the dates of the declarations of the two last Dividends made by them respectively, viz. on the 31st of Dec. 1822, and on the 30th of June, 1823:—They are *half-yearly* and not quarterly statements, which would have been preferred, could they have been made up with equal accuracy and precision; but from several hindering causes, such as the failure of the timely arrival of returns from the distinct branches, &c. &c. this was found to be difficult and inconvenient. The *fifth*, or remaining statement or expose, relates to the State Bank exclusively, and shews its situation or condition up to the *present day*.

It will be recollected, that the Banks first above mentioned declare their dividends on the 30th of June, and 31st of December, in each and every year;—and that the State Bank makes its dividends on the first Mondays in June and December in each year; circumstances which will account for the half-yearly expose or statement of the affairs of the latter being brought forward to and ending at a later period than those of the former. In regard to the Bank last mentioned, *one* statement only was thought sufficient, inasmuch as that comes up to the *present time;* but if a statement or expose for the six months immediately preceding the first Monday in June last, shall be considered as being likewise useful, it shall be prepared and forthwith furnished.

Much respectfully, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HAYWOOD, *P. Treas.*
Raleigh, 24th November, 1823.

Condition of the State Bank of North Carolina.

DR.

Notes in circulation,		$1,686,923 00
Due to foreign Banks,		143,836 78
Due for Deposits,		273,508 04
		$2,104,267 82
The balance consists of		
Capital paid in,	$1,589,425 00	
Reserved to cover losses on debts & BankingHouses, by resolution of Dec. 1820,	77,569 69	
Surplus subject to dividend on December, 1822,	81,728 49	
	1,748,613 17	
		$3,852,880 99

CR.

Specie,	591,576 82	
Foreign funds, viz. Exchange, Bills of Bank Notes and Bank Credits,	255,397 18	
	$746,974 00	
Bonds and Notes discounted,	2,839,748 22	
Checks and Bills on Banks in North Carolina,	32,204 15	
Due by the State of N. Carolina,	83,906 11	
Real Estate, viz:—Bank Lots and Houses, and Lands and Houses taken for debts,	150,048 51	
	$3,852,880 99	

WM. H. HAYWOOD, *Cashier.*

24th November, 1823.

State or Condition of the Bank of Cape Fear, on Tuesday the 31st Dec. 1822.

DR.

Capital Stock paid in,	$788,200 00
Bank notes in circulation,	612,314 00
Deposits or sums due to individuals,	103,765 24
Dividends unclaimed,	12,352 50
Due to Banks,	45,355 77
Profit and loss, or surplus,	44,946 04
	$1,606,947 55

CR.

Amount of Specie on hand,	86,338 16
Real Estate,	76,839 89
Bills of Exchange on hand,	33,223 15
Due by Banks in account,	103,204 63
Notes of Banks on hand,	60,629 00
Debts on discounted notes and judgments,	1,236,512 66
	$1,606,947 55

I hereby certify that the above statement exhibits the true state or condition of the Bank of Cape Fear, on 31st December, 1822.

W. ANDERSON, *Cashier.*

State or Condition of the Bank of Cape Fear, on Monday the 30th June, 1823.

DR.

Capital Stock paid in,	788,200 00
Notes of this Bank in circulation,	575,100 00
Deposits, or sums due to individuals,	92,217 38
Dividends unpaid,	14,594 00
Amount due to Banks,	682 00
Profit and Loss, or surplus,	57,160 00
	$1,527,953 38

CR.

Specie and notes of other Banks on hand,	$31,977 00	
Am't due by Banks, in account,	93,112 98	
		185,089 98
Bills of Exchange on hand,		24,953 10
Real Estate,		76,848 68
Debt, consisting of Notes discounted and judgments,		1,241,361 62
		$1,527,952 38

I hereby certify, that the foregoing statement is correct.

W. ANDERSON, *Cashier.*

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Newbern, December 31, 1822.

DR.

To debts due the Bank by bond and note,	1,518,717 00
Bank property other than real estate,	3,183 00
Real Estate,	40,050 00
Specie,	137,105 00
Foreign funds, other than Specie, Notes of other Banks, Bills of Exchange, and deposits in other Banks,	72,197 00
	$1,771,254 00

CR.

By Stock,	800,000 00
Deposits and duties,	221,656 00
Notes in circulation,	652,317 00
Balance,	97,282 00
	$1,771,254 00

M. C. STEPHENS, *Cashier.*

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Newbern, June 30, 1823.

DR.

Debts due the Bank by bond and note,	1,502,600 00
Bank property other than real estate,	3,185 00
Real Estate,	40,050 00
Specie,	128,090 00
Foreign funds, other than specie, Notes of other Banks, Bills of Exchange, &c.	63,016 00
	$1,736,940 00

CR.

Stock,	800,000 00
Deposits and debts,	215,000 00
Notes in circulation,	631,910 00
Balance, surplus,	90,030 00
	$1,736,940 00

M. C. STEPHENS, *Cashier.*

MOBILE, January 17.

Mutiny.—Last night between 10 and 11 o'clock a mutiny broke out on board the Colombian armed Schr. Centilla, lying in the Bay, below Dog River Bar. About 20 of her crew, joined by 5 of the prisoners, rose upon the officers and confined them below—they then plundered the vessel fore and aft of every thing they could carry off, including some doubloons. Captain Hopper and one of his officers were in town at the time.

The Mutineers made off with the two boats belonging to the Schooner, leaving those on board without any means of giving immediate intelligence. No one we understand was seriously wounded; the surgeon was slightly wounded by a cut in the arm. The villains are completely armed, and it is apprehended that they will take the first vessel they fall in with, and put to sea.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES IN FLORIDA.

We learn through Mr. Pindar, directly from Pensacola, that Governor Duval had made a requisition on the commanding officer for a company to proceed, forthwith, to St. Marks, to meet and put down Indian hostility in that quarter. The Governor came to Pensacola over land from St. Augustine, thro' Talahasa, it was on his road that he heard the Seminoles were committing depredations on the white border settlers. In the nation, he met their chief, Nehemathla, who confirmed the fact of outrages having been committed, but declared himself unable to protect the whites, or enforce the law; the blood of the young warriors was inflamed, and they would know no controul, submit to no authority.—Their disaffection grows out of the recent treaty and the laying out the new road, which will pass through their country. Capt. Burch, who is surveying and marking the road, has a guard of two officers and twenty men, and has nothing to fear, but we are alarmed for the safety of Col. Gadsden and Lt. Ripley, the commissioners appointed to survey and mark the line of the country assigned to the Seminoles. These gentlemen are now discharging that duty, and, as we learn, without any guard. We trust that our alarm may be causeless, but there is surely danger.

We have already noticed the contemplated removal of the troops from Pensacola, and stated that on their leaving their present station, there would remain not one hundred men; but we have since learned, there will be but about forty left, and of those eighteen are under sentence of general court martial—thus, in fact, leaving not one effective. The troops have been thus long delayed, awaiting the necessary transport, otherwise Governor Duval would have arrived too late; and as it is, it is not certain that his requisition will be respected, the commanding officer doubting his power to change the destination of the troops, and having no force, from which to meet the requisition, other than that now under orders for Tampa Bay. The Colonel had come to no determination on the subject, when Mr. Pindar left Pensacola.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C February 18.

Suicide.—On Thursday morning last, Gilbert Strayhorn, of this county, put a period to his life by hanging himself. He had been missing but a few minutes, when he was found in the weaving house, suspended to the loom. His body was quite warm, and though the functions of life had been interrupted for so short a period, unfortunately no attempts were made to restore animation. Thus has perished, a victim to a diseased and melancholy mind, a young man remarkable for his steady and inoffensive habits, and who might have been a blessing to his friends and a useful member of society.—*Recorder.*

We understand, says the New-York Gazette, that the Hon. James Brown, Minister to France, who is on the eve of sailing from this port in the United States' ship Cyane, for France, is the bearer of a letter from the President of the United States, addressed to Gen. De La Fayette, inviting him to visit the United States. Should the General have made up his mind to sail in the course of the spring, we learn he has the offer of the United States' frigate Constitution, Captain Jones, (old Iron Sides,) which vessel will have received orders to proceed to any port in France which the General may select for embarkation.

A curious instance of the vehemence of French advocates occurred at Paris, at the late trial of Madame Boursier, charged with poisoning her husband. The Counsel for the prisoner, in the course of the first quarter of an hour, worked himself into such a heat that he was forced to stop, and the proceedings were suspended while he went out to take a walk on the terrace of the Court-house, accompanied by his wife and daughter!

Life of Pinkney.—It is announced that Henry Wheaton, Esq. an eminent practitioner of law in the Supreme Court of the U. States, has proposed to publish "an account of the life, writings, and speeches," of the late William Pinkney.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

A new Line of Packets has been established in Philadelphia, to sail from Liverpool for that port on the 20th day of every month throughout the year.

Fatal and culpable negligence.—A man named Aldridge, from Connecticut, having lately arrived at Tyler's Tavern, in Chelmsford, Mass. was seized with the small pox. The Selectmen of the place having refused to interfere, the stranger was removed to an outbuilding or shed, erected as a temporary cover for tools, &c. and consisted of rough boarding, and a single floor, only a foot from the ground, not jointed, so that it was exposed on every part to the weather, except the roof, which was tight. This case having excited considerable alarm, a public meeting was held, at which a physician stated that the shed occupied by his patient was utterly unsuitable, and that during the storm, which continued to rage with unabated violence, he had found his bed completely wet with snow. Notwithstanding this communication, the unfortunate man was left to his fate, and after passing in safety, by the unremitted care of his physician, through all the critical stages of his disease, he fell a victim to the culpable negligence of those whose duty it was to have provided a suitable hospital.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

The rapid increase in the population of this Province, says a Quebec (Canada) paper, is chiefly owing to early marriages, and to the regular habits and comfortable condition of its inhabitants. There is now living at L'Islet, a woman whose age does not exceed 88 years, whose grand daughter is a grandmother.

From the London Guardian.

INQUISITION.—This horrid tribunal was first instituted by Pope Innocent III. about the year 1200. It was first introduced into Spain about the year 1231, and was sufficiently active and intolerant in that country until 1481, when Ferdinand V. and Pope Sextus IV. established what is called the modern Inquisition, under the direction of the Inquisitors General, with a host of subordinate officers. The number of the victims of the Inquisition in Spain, under 45 Inquisitors General; between the years 1481 and 1820:

Burnt alive	34,658
Burnt in effigy	18,049
Condemned to the galleys or to imprisonment	288,214

The sum total therefore, of the victims of the Inquisition in Spain, between 1481 and 1820, amounts to *three hundred and forty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one*, exclusive of a very considerable number of persons who have been imprisoned, condemned to the galleys or exiled from Spain under the reign of Ferdinand VII. the present imbecile sovereign of that unhappy country. What cruelties may not be expected should despotism ultimately be re-established there? For it should never be forgotten that torture of the most horrid kind forms a part of the regular system of the Holy Office. If to the condemnation in the Peninsula during the period above noticed, we add those of other countries subject to the Spanish Inquisition, as Sicily, Sardinia, Flanders, the Canary Islands, South America, the Indies, the number of victims condemned by this tribunal would be truly appalling. More than five millions of inhabitants have disappeared from Spain, since the Holy Office has exercised its terrible ministry. Verily "*the* TENDER MERCIES *of the wicked are* CRUEL!"

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

Congress.

IN SENATE—FEB. 12.

The bill from the other House, "authorizing surveys for roads and canals," was read the second time, and referred to the Select Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. *Johnson*. of Kentucky, the bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt" was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. *Ruggles* in the chair. Mr. *Mills* submitted his views up n the subject, at length; and some remarks were made by Messrs. *Johnson*, of Kentucky, and *Holmes*, of Maine.—The further consideration of which was, on motion of Mr. *Johnson*, of Kentucky, postponed till Monday next, and the bill was made the order of that day.

The bill "extending the terms of pensions, granted to persons disabled, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds,or casualties, received while in the line of their duty, on board the private armed ships of the United States, during the late war," on motion of Mr. *Lloyd* of Mass. was taken up, in Committee of the Whole.—The bill was reported to the Senate, without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed and read the third time.

Friday. Feb. 13.

Mr. *Noble* presented a resolution of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, requesting her Representatives, and instrusting her Senators in Congress, to take all necessary measures to procure the extinguishment of the Indian title to land within that state.

The bill "extending the terms of pensions, granted to persons disabled, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds or casualties received while in the line of their duty, on board the private armed vessels of the United States, during the late war," was read the third time and passed.

Several bills of private interest, were read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The bill from the Senate "to secure the accountability of public officers and others," was twice read and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A bill from the Senate "authorizing the building of an additional number of sloops of war for the naval service of the United States," was twice read, and committed to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Thursday, Feb. 12.

Mr. *Cushman*, from the Committee on the Public Buildings, reported a bill "making appropriations for the Public Buildings;" which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Cook*. from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill "to authorize the opening and laying out a road from Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, to the Seat of Government in Missouri;" which was twice read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole to whom was referred the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

On motion of Mr. *Saunders* it was *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the post route from Raleigh, N. C. to Roxborough, by way of Leasburg, to Milton.

The House then again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the bill "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports."

A long and desultory debate arose, till the House adjourned.

Friday. Feb. 13.

A number of relief bills were reported and committed.

Mr. *Crowninshield*, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill from the Senate, authorizing the building of additional sloops of war, without amendment, and it was ordered to be committed to a Committee of the Whole on the Union.

Mr. *Hemphill*, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize a subscription for stock in the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company, which was read twice and committed.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. *Ross*. was read and ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the election of a Delegate from said District, to represent the same in the Congress of the United States.

The House then took up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. *Condict* in the chair, the bill for increasing the Tariff on certain articles. After a protracted debate, in which a number of Members engaged, the Committee rose, reported progoess, and had leave to sit again.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Norfolk Beacon Office, Feb. 16.

By the ship Rasselas, Captain Knowles, arrived in Hampton Roads on Saturday last, a variety of London papers from 30th November to 21st December inclusive, and Liverpool to 19th December, were received at our News Room.

These papers do not present any thing of immediate importance. It appears that the state of Spain is by no means a settled one; that the French are daily becoming less of favorites with the Spaniards, more especially with the Priesthood, and that the Constitutional parties dispersed through the country are yet likely to give their new masters some uneasiness, if not to impose on them a severe duty to keep them in subjection. The new Spanish ministry, formed at a moment when French influence predominated, held their offices by a very precarious tenure, having to contend with the ecclesiastical party, who spared no exertions to render them unpopular, and thus offered to their opponents great facilities for gaining the ascendency. This state of things was considered a serious obstacle to any designs that Ferdinand might entertain of reconquering his late South American possessions.

England, (says the News) begins sorely to regret the passive part she has taken, as regards the affairs of Spain, seeing that permanent conquest, rather than reform, actuated the late measures of the Holy Alliance towards that oppressed people.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated

Liverpool, December 15

The late westerly winds, or rather hurricanes, that have prevailed here since the 10th December, have carried every thing before them.—On the night of the 3d, great destruction was experienced among the shipping; even in Queen's Dock, nothing was more common that night than the loss of a lower mast or bow sprit; in King's dock it was the same, and coming into the basin from the river, three English brigs stove in their sterns.

At Bootle Bay, a place well known to all traders here, 17 brigs and ships ran ashore, among them the Mercury, of Boston, since got off; the Belvidere, of Baltimore, lies now high and dry, but expects to get off, though with much damage; these were the only two Americans. Accounts arrive daily of the destruction on the neighboring coast—rely upon it it has been immense.

As respects the state of Europe, you will by the late arrivals have been informed of the movements in France and the conduct of the King of Spain. England appears on the alert, and there is a report that France will aid Spain in order to recover her South American possessions. An immense fleet is fitting out at the several dock yards, Plymouth, Portsmouth, &c.—In all parts of the kingdom they are recruiting; and it is whispered, by the knowing ones, that impressments will soon take place. I see nothing in the papers, nor do I hear any thing of the Greeks and Turks.

The United States have it in contemplation, (says the Editor of the Mercury,) to purchase the Canadas, but, says he, although they succeeded in purchasing the Floridas from *impoverished* Spain, we are confident they will never get the Canadas, at least for *money*."

The London Courier says, "we understand, notice has been given to the Army Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons on half-pay, that their services are likely to be soon required." This looks like confirmation that the expedition fitting out in England, has some active destination.

London, December 21.

The Spaniards are still harping upon their possessions in the transatlantic Continent. In an article in the *Madrid Gazette* of a late date, they assert the sovereignty *de facto*, of their ancient possessions. The King of Portugal having lately sent an Envoy to Rio, to try to bring back Brazil to his allegiance, the Imperial government of Brazil refused to treat with the Envoy, unless he came prepared in the first instance to acknowledge the sovereignty and independence of the Brazil empire. The Envoy was not even allowed to deliver or land the letters which he brought from his royal master to his son and daughter, their Imperial Majesties of the Brazils.

Mina may be hourly expected in London. He has written a letter to a friend in town, in which he states, that he intends going to London, but he shall travel *incog*.

Mina, since his arrival in England, has addressed a letter to Mr. Canning, characterised by great elevation of sentiment, in which he alludes, in the most affecting manner, to the fate of his unfortunate country.

The Spanish Committee have addressed a letter to Mina, with a tender of five hundred pounds, for his own immediate use, or in any way this exemplary and most chivalrous patriot may suggest.

A few days ago Gen. Mina, whose reception in England has been such as to reflect the highest houor on our country, received an invitation to a public dinner from the inhabitants of Taunton. The General felt himself compelled to decline this mark of genuine British hospitality, but it was in such terms as showed his great sense of the obligation.—"I am in ill health," says the gallant man, "an unfit guest for the rich repast: I am unhappy; I have left behind me an unhappy country: a wife and parents, a brother and friends, are still there. These are no subjects for mirth and feasting."

Charleston, February 13.

By the ship Lalla Rookh, in 36 days from Liverpool, accounts have been received to the 6th January.

The accounts from Greece continue to be of the most cheering nature. The Turkish fleet has suspended its operations for the winter, by which means the Greeks will gain time, which is important to them, for further operations. Accounts from Corfu, of 28th November, state that the Pacha of Scutari had sustained an entire defeat in a third attempt upon Missolonghi.

The small pox is rapidly spreading in several provinces of France.

7000 persons are said to be immured in the prisons at Lisbon for political offences.

A few ago, in giving a short account of an affair between Justice Gibson, of St. Augustine, and the U. S. Marshal for that District, we mentioned that the said Justice had been included in the presentments of the Grand Jury. By the last accounts from St. Augustine, it seems that, soon after the publication of these presentments, which appeared in the East Florida Herald, Mr. Gould, the editor of that paper, was served with a writ of attachment, to answer to John B. Strong, Judge of the County Court, for a contempt of Court in publishing them. On examination, it appearing that Mr. Gould, the editor, having received the presentments in question for publication from the Clerk of the Court, Judge Strong delivered it as his opinion, that, to publish the proceedings of the Court, without its consent was a contempt of the same, but being satisfied that no contempt was intended, he ordered the discharge of Mr. Gould, upon the payment of costs. Mr. Gould, however, has announced that he shall not comply with the payment of any costs, intending to avail himself of the decision of a higher tribunal; and, at the same time, complaining, in strong and indignant terms, against the outrage committed by Judge Strong upon the privileges of Grand Juries, and the Liberty of the Press, in the unexampled proceeding against himself.

Charleston Courier.

Life is *time* well employed. The man, therefore, who squanders away his time, commits a species of suicide; and he who robs me of *my* time takes away my existence, and is more my enemy than the person who unjustly takes away my money.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Legislature of Louisiana assembled, on the 5th day of January, at N. Orleans, and on the same day the Governor's Message was transmitted to both Houses. From a very brief abstract of it published in the Louisiana Advertiser, (for the speech itself has not yet come to hand) we are given to understand that the Governor, animadverted severely on the neglect of the General Government to settle the conflicting claims to land in this State, and its parsimony in not appropriating money to complete the fortifications. It is in the character of Gov. Robertson to speak out what he thinks; and he no doubt speaks in this case what he thinks; but when so much of the time of Congress has been given to legislation for Louisiana, and the other territory acquired with that now designated by the name of Louisiana, it is scarce just to scold Congress for not having done every thing that the people of the State could have wished. It being very proper, however, the views entertained by the several States of their relations with the General Government, should be distinctly known that part of Gov. Robertson's letter shall be published at large when received.

When we occasionally hear the reiterated complaints, from some of the States, of neglect by the General Government, our minds are irresistably turned to other States which stand conspicuously in contrast—*North Carolina* for example. What does that State enjoy by the favor of the General Government? What office civil or diplomatic, with the exception of one recent appointment under the Treaty of Ghent, is filled by a citizen of *North Carolina*?—Not one: nor has there been one of any note for twenty years. What act has passed for her benefit within the same period? With the exception of a light-house or buoy, a survey of Cape Hatteras, or something of that sort, more to the benefit of others than herself, not one. Does *she* make the air vocal with her complaints of neglect and ingratitude? No: faithful to the country in the worst of times, unassumingly she pursues the even tenor of her course of industry, honesty, and gradual improvement, yielding her portion of the public revenue, content that it be expended for the general good.—It may be said, she obtains all she *asks for*. The more to her credit, say we, that, self-dependent, she asks of the General Government so little. The same remarks will apply to other States, and we instance the State of *North Carolina*, only because she comes first to mind.

From the Wilmington Recorder.

Episcopal Visitation.—The Episcopal congregations in Beaufort county, organized under the seventh canon of the Protestant Episcopal church of North-Carolina, have been gratified, during the last week, by a visitation of their Diocesan, the Right Reverend John S. Ravenscroft. On Tuesday night, the 27th of January, the Bishop entered Washington, and immediately proceeded to the celebration of divine service, in the new Episcopal church, which had been prepared for the occasion; on the following day the visitation was extended to the members of the Congregation of St. Thomas, Bath; where, in addition to the ordinary services of the church, the interesting rite of confirmation, and the sacrament of baptism were administered, in presence of a crowded audience; on the following day, the Diocesan attended the members of Zion church, at the Union chapel, where all the services of the preceding day were again duly administered; and on the evening of the same day, held a confirmation in the new church erected in this town; on Friday morning, the Bishop, aided by his presbyters, the Rev. R. S. Mason, of Newbern, and the Rev. William M. Green, of Warrenton, proceeded to the consecration of the same church, under the title of St. Peter's, the novel and interesting ceremony of which, had convened the citizens generally, and the residents of the country adjacent; on this occasion, the eucharistic sacrament was freely administered; on the afternoon of this day the Bishop attended the members of Trinity chapel, where all the services before mentioned were again celebrated.

We trust with much good result—such were the vigor of thought, the impressive manner, the force of expression, and above all, the pure evangelical strain that characterized the subjects eloquently discussed by the Bishop, as cannot fail, under the Divine Blessing, of producing the most salutary effects: indeed, the profound solemnity resting on every countenance, the deep drawn sigh, the falling tear, afford the happiest presage that the labours of this truly apostolic Bishop will not be in vain.

The congregations, in every instance, were crowded to overflowing; the aggregate of the baptism administered in these churches was 37, of which nine were adults; the number of those making a public profession of their faith, in the rite of confirmation, was seventy-eight.

From the Eastern (Maine) Argus.

It is urged against the Members of Congress nominating a President that if the people do not elect, the choice must then be made by Congress, and the members will have prejudged the case. But the case is precisely the same in the choice of Governor of this State. If the people do not elect, he is elected by the members of the Legislature; but all require such nominations to be made in order that the people may elect. This hue and cry against a Congressional Caucus, depend upon it, comes from those who are determined that no election shall be made by the people.

From the Republican (Cont.) Advocate.

There is a very strange alteration in the tone of some of our country newspapers. A few days ago a Caucus—a Caucus—was considered as one of the most alarming evils. All the low wit—all the solemn argument—that could be produced, were made use of to render Caucusses odious to the people. Now, we see, in these very same papers, nominations headed "*Voice of Massachusetts!*" "*Voice of Maine!*" "*Voice of Rhode Island!*" and all these nominations made by *Caucusses!!* It is an unfortunate thing for a certain party, that, in their zeal to support a certain man, they set principles and consistency at defiance.

The municipal authorities of Charleston are in a singular predicament just at this moment. The term of office of Mr. Delliesline, the Sheriff of Charleston, expired a few days since. An election took place which resulted in the defeat of Col. Keith by Col. Cleary, by a few votes.—Col. Keith protested against Col. Cleary's election, and succeeded in having it declared void—and now 20 days must elapse, before a new election can be held. Under these circumstances, the Clerk of the Court takes charge of the papers of the Sheriff's office.

The disappointed office-seekers, in Pennsylvania, have been *hanging* and *burning* the new Governor of that State *in effigy*. They have, in this, furnished indubitable proof of the discernment of the Governor in rejecting their pretensions. An Executive officer need desire no better proof of the wisdom of his appointments, than such ridiculous antics as these on the part of the disappointed.—*Nat. Int.*

Cold Weather.—The Thermometer at Boston, Thursday week, at sunrise, was 10 degrees *below* 0; at 1 o'clock P. M. it was 1 degree below; and at 10 P. M. 2 degrees below.—At Portland and Portsmouth, similar cold weather prevailed. The Thermometer at Burlington, Vt. on Thursday week, stood at 23 degrees *below* zero at sun-rise, and at 9 o'clock, about 18 degrees. The air was perfectly still and serene. *Here* perhaps, the coldest day this season, was yesterday, the 16th.

Savannah, January 17.

We have frequently been amused with the directions of letters, from time to time published, as matters of curiosity. The following, which was received some time ago, at the post office in this city, is equal to most of those we have seen.—*Georgian.*

"Mr. Joel Pennington in the Extreem part of Georgia East Floridies in Eather Saint Maries or Dary Ann when this letter Reches those regions of the above named Joel Pennington is dead it is hoped and Requested that some friend that knows of his deth, will be kind anough to openit and answer the contents &c."

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

MILTON:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1824.

Essays by a Virginian.—We have just perused a neat octavo volume, entitled "*Essays on various subjects of Morals, Taste, and National Policy,*" of which the Hon. George Tucker, a Member of Congress from Lynchburg, Va. is the putative author. It contains fifteen well written essays, all of which, except the four on *Classical Education*, on *Duelling*, on *Instructions to Representatives*, and on the *Theory of Malthus*, have heretofore been published in that valuable Journal of American Literature, th[illegible]. Any thing like a volume of [illegible] from the American press, i[illegible]e; is certain to attract at[illegible]tion before us, from the [illegible]s on which he has handled [illegible] under no apprehension that his bo[illegible]e covered with the dust of neglect. Mr Tucker is really a handsome and classical writer. His book is written in a chaste and manly style, and contains much good sense, and many literary and practical truths worthy of being remembered.

Extract of a letter, dated
WASHINGTON, Feb 15.

I have but a moment before the departure of the mail, to inform you that a Caucus was held last night, agreeable to previous notice. There were 64 votes out of 68 for Mr. *Crawford* as President, and 57 for *Albert Gallatin* as Vice President. There were none present but *Republicans*. You will think a little strange at the smallness of the number—such has been the arts and intrigues, the threats and denunciations, of the friends of the other four candidates, that many who were desirous of being there, had not nerve to carry their wishes into execution. There are, without doubt, at least *thirty* other Members who prefer Mr. Crawford as the first choice—and whenever our opponents shall attempt to concentrate their forces upon any one of the "*Holy Allies*" many of them will desert and join Mr. Crawford. They may hail it as a triumph, but we dare them to shew as strong a vote in favor of any other man. But if it be a triumph, it is one over republicanism—and if democracy must fall, she falls under the united efforts of faction and federalism. The *People* however will now see the object of those who oppose a Caucus, that whilst they insidiously profess to be their friends, they are using every effort to produce distraction amongst the Republican party, for the purpose of bringing the election to the House of Representatives. But the mask will be removed, the clouds will be dispersed, and the sun of democracy will again shine in its meridian splendour, destroying by the density of its rays, the vile toads who now vegetate on the vapours of faction. I would sooner be a "dog and bay the moon" than shrink from the performance of an act of which I approved. But the day is not distant, I again repeat, when the people will see who are their friends, and who the enemies of their elective rights.

CONGRESSIONAL RECOMMENDATION.

The Congressional meeting at Washington, for the purpose of recommending suitable persons to the people of the Union, for filling the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, was held as contemplated, at the Capitol in Washington, on the evening of the 14th inst. About 70 members convened. Of the number present, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD received (including two proxies from sick members,) 64 votes for President—the rest were scattering; and the old Jeffersonian Republican, ALBERT GALLATIN, received 57 for Vice President, the remainder of the votes scattering. About 30 members, the friends of Mr. Crawford, from various motives did not attend the meeting. Nearly 100 members of the two Houses are the known and avowed friends of Mr. Crawford—the remainder are divided, we are informed, in about the following proportions:

Federalists	40
Adams	38
Clay	32
Calhoun	25
Jackson	23

From this statement, it may be easily seen why the partizans of the less popular Candidates refused to go into Convention. They thought it best to endeavor to put down, by a joint effort, the strong man of the Nation, and then fight for the prize among themselves. But they will be foiled.

The galleries of Congress Hall were crowded with not less than 1000 persons, and a more orderly or dignified scene was never beheld.—Every thing was conducted in the most open manner, and the Factionists were appalled at the firmness of the men who met.—*Ral. Reg.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Chamber of the House of Representatives of the United States,
February 14, 1824.

At a Meeting of Republican Members of Congress, assembled this evening, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of recommending to the People of the United States suitable persons to be supported at the approaching election for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States:

On motion of Mr. JAMES BARBOUR, of Virginia—

Mr. BENJAMIN RUGGLES, a Senator from the State of Ohio, was called to the chair, and Mr. ELA COLLINS, a Representative from the State of New York, was appointed Secretary.

The Meeting being thus organized—

Mr. MARKLEY, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following Preamble and Resolution:

Whereas, it is highly important to the preservation, the maintenance, and the ascendency of the democracy of the country, that a concentration should be effected, in the selection of Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States—and a deviation from the old and approved mode of nomination by the Republican Members of Congress, which has heretofore secured to the Chief Magistracy of the nation a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Monroe, may be dangerous to the democracy and best interests of the American people: And the interest and prosperity of the country, in order to avoid sectional feelings and jealousies, require every republican to make a sacrifice of personal predilections, which alone can preserve the permanency and stability of the principles of democracy, and secure the election in the hands of the people. And whereas, a number of our republican brethren in Congress believe at this time it is inexpedient to unite with a large portion of their democratic brethren, to make a nomination; and this meeting, feeling a deep interest in the union and triumph of republican principles, which alone can be obtained by a spirit of harmony and co-operation, and by a regard to those ancient landmarks which have heretofore guided the operations and movements of the democratic party of the Union. In order, therefore, to afford further time to those who doubt, at this time, the expediency of co-operating with their republican brethren who approve of a Congressional Convention, to reflect on the subject, and advise with their republican brethren throughout the Union,

Be it resolved, That this meeting adjourn, to meet again in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, on Saturday the 20th day of March next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of putting in nomination and recommending candidates to the People of the United States, for the offices of President and Vice President, and that the Democratic Republican members of the 18th Congress be, and they are hereby, invited to attend said meeting.

And the question being taken thereon, it was determined in the negative.

Mr. DICKERSON, of New Jersey, then submitted the following resolution, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That this meeting do now proceed to designate, by ballot, a Candidate for President of the United States."

And the question being taken thereon, it was determined in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. VAN BUREN, of New York, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman call up the Republican Members of Congress by States, in order to receive their respective ballots.

Whereupon, the Chairman proceeded to a call, and it appeared the following Members were present.

Maine.—Messrs. Chandler, Holmes.
Connecticut.—Messrs. Lanman, Barber, Stoddard.
Rhode Island.—Mr. Eddy.
New-York.—Messrs. Hogeboom, Dwinell, Frost, Herkimer, Richards, Ten Eyck, Day, Tyson, Jenkins, Clarke, Foote, Van Buren, Litchfield, Eaton, Cambreling, Collins.
New-Jersey.—Mr. Dickerson.
Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Forward, Lowry, Markley.
Maryland.—Messrs. Lloyd, Smith, Hayward.
Virginia.—Messrs. J. Barbour, A. Stevenson, Rives, Leftwich, Tucker, Williams, M'Coy, William Smith, Archer, Floyd, Arthur Smith, Alexander Smyth, P. P. Barbour, Alexander, B. Bassett, Ball, (by proxy of Mr. J. Barbour.)
North-Carolina.—Messrs. Saunders, Spaight, Hall, Williams, Gatlin, Long, Burton, Hooks, Edwards.
South Carolina.—Messrs. Gist, Wilson.
Georgia.—Messrs. Forsyth, Elliott, Ware, Cobb, Cary, Abbott, Cuthbert, Thompson, Tatnall, (by proxy of Mr. Forsyth.)
Ohio.—Mr. Ruggles.
Indiana.—Mr. Noble.
Illinois.—Mr. Thomas.

Mr. BASSETT, of Virginia, and Mr. CAMBRELENG, of New-York, were appointed Tellers, and on counting the ballots, it appeared that

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, had sixty four votes.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS two votes.

ANDREW JACKSON one vote, and

NATHANIEL MACON one vote.

Mr. DICKERSON, of New Jersey, then submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That this meeting do now proceed to designate, by ballot, a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Mr. VAN BUREN, of New-York, then stated that he was authorized to say that the VICE PRESIDENT, having, some time since, determined to retire from public life, did not wish to be regarded by his friends as a candidate for re-election to that office.

On counting the ballots, it appeared that ALBERT GALLATIN, of Pennsylvania, had fifty-seven votes: JOHN Q. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, one vote; WILLIAM EUSTIS, of Massachusetts one vote; SAMUEL SMITH, of Maryland, one vote: WILLIAM KING, of Maine, one vote: RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania, one vote: ERASTUS ROOT, of New York, two votes: JOHN TOD, of Pennsylvania, one vote: and WALTER LOWRIE, of Pennsylvania, one vote.

And, thereupon, Mr. CLARK, of New York, submitted the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, As the sense of this Meeting, that WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, be recommended to the People of the United States as a proper candidate for the office of President, and ALBERT GALLATIN, of Pennsylvania, for the office of Vice President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March, 1825.

Resolved, That, in making the foregoing recommendation, the Members of this Meeting have acted in their individual characters as citizens: that they have been induced to this measure from a deep and settled conviction of the importance of Union among Republicans, throughout the United States, and, as the best means of collecting and concentrating the feelings and wishes of the Union, upon this important subject.

The question being put on these resolutions, they were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. HOLMES, of Maine, then moved that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published, together with an Address to the People of the United States, to be prepared by a Committee to be appointed for the purpose.

On motion, it was ordered that this committee consist of the Chairman and Secretary of the Convention, together with the gentlemen whose names were signed to the notice calling the Meeting.

On motion it, was further

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary inform the gentlemen nominated for the offices of President and Vice President, of their nomination, and learn from them whether they are willing to serve in the said offices respectively.

BENJAMIN RUGGLES, *Chairman.*
E. COLLINS, *Secretary.*

In consequence of the total failure of the two Northern mails, preceding the last, we are unable to lay before our readers to day, the Address mentioned above. It shall be given in our next.

The last Philadelphia Aurora states, that a few days since a man by the name of *Stout*, living at New Brunswick, New Jersey, murdered his wife, by stabbing her in eight or nine places with a dirk. After committing the desperate act, he threatened to shoot a lady who was an eye witness to the transaction, on her reprimanding him. She, however, with true Spartan courage, advanced towards him, seized him, and obtained the necessary assistance to convey him to prison, where he awaits to answer the offended laws of his country.

Blankets took their name from Thomas Blanket, who established the first manufactory for this comfortable article at Bristol, England about the year 1340.

The New Episcopal Church in the town of Newbern in this State, was consecrated on the first instant, by the Right Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft, of this city. The Church is said to be unrivalled by any in the State, for "beauty of plan, quality of materials, and excellency of workmanship." A partial sale of the pews, has produced $10,000, two-thirds the cost of the building.

Brazil.—Accounts received at Salem, from St. Salvador, of the 10th Dec. state, that the intellgence of the outrageous proceedings of the Emperor in dissolving the Cortes by force, had excited great agitation there.—The Brazilian troops were all under arms, and the European Portuguese were obliged to seek safety on board foreign vessels, or in American houses. The City Council was sitting. Some were for declaring war against the Emperor: others for a Republic; and some for an absolute government, and it was thought that whatever side Cochrane takes will be successful. Foreign property was considered perfectly safe, and especially American.

New York.—Letters from Albany state, that the Senate will not act upon the bill from the House of Assembly for changing the mode of electing Electors, until some time in March. The general opinion is, that the Bill will not pass the Senate. The sentiment of the Republicans in the Legislature of that State is decidedly favorable to a Congressional Nomination of Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.—*Nat. Int.*

Since we noticed the Hagarstown plan for introducing a Colony of Fish into the Antietam River, we perceive that an act has actually passed the Legislature, "for the preservation of the breed of fish in the Antietam Creek." By the first section, a fine of ten dollars is imposed on any "free person" who shall set nets, traps, &c. to catch said fish—and the second section enacts, that, if any "slave" shall "whip and beat the water in said Antietam," he shall have a retributive "whipping," unless his master shall redeem him therefrom by the payment of ten dollars. This is what we call the protection of *anglers' rights.*—*Nat. Int*

ALEXANDRIA, (D. C.) Jan. 30.

A monster is to seen at the Alexandria museum. It was found yesterday, in a public stable; and it is evidently what the advertisement asserts it to be, *half human and half horse!* It has the human head almost perfect, with only one exceedingly large eye in the middle of the forehead, with two marks where eyes should properly be. Most of the joints appear like those of a human being. There are many other indications of what we state, which we conceive unnecessary to particularize—nor does our time well admit of doing so.

We had ocular demonstration last evening, of what we have mentioned of this wonderful prodigy; and as it will only be kept in its present natural state until to-morrow evening, in order to preserve it for the Museum: those of our citizens who are in the least doubtful of what we state, can satisfy themselves.—*Herald.*

Paris, Dec. 7.—The gamblers here are in great consternation, in consequence of a discovery which has been made, of the employment of false dice at a certain saloon, which is kept by a Marquis, *ou soi disant tel*, and was considered one of the most fashionable gaming houses in Paris. Lord T——, who is reported to have lost three hundred thousand pounds there, is going to bring an action against the proprietor.

FOR THE MILTON GAZETTE.

Seemingly paradoxical Acrostic.

Peace not with pain, did ever learn to dwell,
And yet with Paine in peace I'd live and reign.
In bliss supreme my heart would ever swell;
Nor pain, nor sorrow, in my soul remain.
Each joy, each bliss, must ever be in *Paine.*
FILIUS VENERIS.

"Love rules the camp, the court, the grove,
"For love is Heaven, and Heaven is love."

MARRIED—In Wake County, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Josiah Crudup, Mr. SAMUEL H. SMITH, of Caswell, to Miss FRANCES MARTIN, of the former county.

On the same day, PRESTLEY H. MANGUM, Esq. of Hillsborough, to Miss REBECCA SUTHERLAND, of Wake.

THE CELEBRATED JACK

VULCAN.

THE subscribers having purchased a very fine large **JACK**, will stand him the ensuing season on very reasonable terms.

VULCAN is now rising four years old, is remarkable for his great size and strength, & has proved himself a sure foal getter. Those who wish to possess that highly valuable animal, the Mule, will have an opportunity of doing so with a fair prospect of having them large, which is a very important consideration.

Further particulars will be made known when the season commences.

SAMUEL H. SMITH.
JOHN SMITH.
JOHN WILSON.

February 25, 1824. 26tf

3 CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th day of January last, a Mulatto Boy named William Nowell. All persons are forwarned from harboring said boy.

WILLIAM CANNON.

February 19, 1824. 96w3

SALE! SALE!

ON the first Thursday (the 4th day) of March next, the Commissioners appointed to lay off the Town of Lexington, in Davidson county, will proceed to dispose of the Lots in said Town, adjoining the site of the Court-House, at public auction to the highest bidder. The terms of said sale, are approved bonds for the amount of purchase, payable in three equal instalments, of six, twelve and eighteen months, before conveying the title.

JOHN MONROE,
JOHN CLEMMONS,
DAVID COX, } *Commissioners.*

February 19. 1824 95w2

ORDERS COUNTERMANDED.

Attention!!! Milton Blues.

YOU are hereby commanded to meet at your usual parade ground, in Milton, on Saturday the 6th day of March next. There will be an election of an Ensign, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Ensign Maynard.

WILLIAM SANDERS, *Capt.*

February 5, 1824 93w2

CASWELL ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Academy will commence on the first Monday of February, under the superintendance of Mr. DABNEY RAINEY, who has been in the practice of teaching for several years, and who is highly recommended, as well for his correct knowledge of Science and the Classics, as for the fitness of his talents to instruct Youth.

The Tuition will be the same of other Academies; and the branches of Education taught, are those preparatory to an admission into the University.

Board can be had in respectable families, convenient to the Academy, for from $30 to $35 the session.

Caswell C H. Jan. 22, 1824. 91tf

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my former place of residence at Caswell Court House.

THE TRACT OF LAND

Contains One Hundred Acres,

the soil of which is fertile, the timber heavy and plenty, the water abundant and pure, and the Buildings (nearly new) are constructed upon a plan well calculated to suit the convenience of a genteel family.

I will also sell, several very valuable

UNIMPROVED LOTS,

situated to suit the convenience of those who wish to engage in any kind of public business—the stand for which is, at this time, considered equal to any in this part of the country.

Those who wish to view any part of the above property, will please apply to A. Graves, Esq. at Caswell Court House. Terms accommodating to suit the purchaser.

BARZILLAI GRAVES.

January 15, 1824 90tf

State of North Carolina,
CASWELL COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1823.

James S. Brander, (surviving partner of Heslop and Brander,) *vs.* William G. Cochran. } *Judicial attachment.* Levied in the hands of Simeon Cochran and Josiah Samuel, and they summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William G. Cochran, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Milton Gazette, for the space of three months, that he be and appear at our County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Caswell, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of December, 1823, then and there to plead and replevy, else judgment will be taken against him, and the property levied on in the hands of the Garnishees be condemned for the benefit of the Plaintiff.

PAUL A. HARALSON, *Clerk.*

Dec 25—86w13—price adv. $10.

THE celebrated Race-Horse **SIR WILLIAM,** will stand in Milton the ensuing season. Pedigree and terms will be made known in a few days

February 5, 1824. 93—

ROANOKE NAVIGATION COMPANY.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of the *Roanoke Navigation Company* of the 11th of last month, the Stockholders of the said company are required to pay to the Treasurer thereof, on the first day of February next, the sum of Five Dollars, on each and every share of the stock held by them respectively.

A. JOYNER, *Treasurer.*

January 1, 1824. 88w5

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

NAVAL PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 15th of December last, requesting the President of the United States "to communicate a plan for a Peace Establishment of the Navy of the United States," I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of the Navy, which contains the plan required.

In presenting this plan to the consideration of Congress, I avail myself of the occasion to make some remarks on it, which the importance of the subject requires, and experience justifies.

If a system of universal and permanent peace could be established, or if, in war, the belligerent parties would respect the rights of neutral powers, we should have no occasion for a navy or an army. The expense and dangers of such establishments might be avoided. The history of all ages proves that this cannot be presumed; on the contrary, that at least one half of every century, in ancient as well as modern times, has been consumed in wars, and often of the most general and desolating character. Nor is there any cause to infer, if we examine the condition of the nations with which we have the most intercourse and strongest political relations, that we shall, in future, be exempt from that calamity, within any period, to which a rational calculation may be extended. And, as to the rights of neutral powers, it is sufficient to appeal to our own experience to demonstrate how little regard will be paid to them, whenever they come in conflict with the interests of the powers at war, while we rely on the justice of the cause and on argument alone. The amount of the property of our fellow-citizens, which was seized and confiscated, or destroyed, by the belligerent parties, in the wars of the French revolution, and of those which followed, before we became a party to the war, is almost incalculable.

The whole movement of our government, from the establishment of our independence, has been guided by a sacred regard for peace. Situated as we are, in the new hemisphere; distant from Europe, and unconnected with its affairs; blessed with the happiest government on earth, and having no objects of ambition to gratify; the United States have steadily cultivated the relations of amity with every power. And if, in any European wars, a respect for our rights might be relied on, it was undoubtedly in those to which I have adverted. The conflict being vital, the force being nearly equally balanced, and the result uncertain, each party had the strongest motives of interest to cultivate our good will, lest we might be thrown into the opposite scale. Powerful as this consideration usually is, it was nevertheless utterly disregarded, in every stage of, and by every party to, those wars. To these encroachments and injuries, our regard for peace was finally forced to yield.

In the war to which at length we became a party, our whole coast, from St. Croix to the Mississippi, was either invaded or menaced with invasion; and in many parts, with a strong, imposing force, both land and naval. In those parts where the population was most dense, the pressure was comparatively light; but there was scarcely an harbor or city, on any of our great inlets, which could be considered secure. N. York and Philadelphia were eminently exposed, the then existing works not being sufficient for their protection. The same remark is applicable in a certain extent, to the cities eastward of the former; and as to the condition of the whole country southward of the latter, the events which marked the war are too recent to require detail. Our armies and navy signalized themselves in every quarter where they had occasion to meet the gallant foe, and the militia voluntarily flew to their aid, with a patriotism, and fought with a bravery, which exalted the reputation of their Government and country, and which did them the highest honor. In whatever direction the enemy chose to move with their squadrons and to land their troops, our fortifications where any existed, presented but little obstacle to them. They passed those works without difficulty. Their squadrons, in fact, annoyed, our whole coast, not of the sea, but every bay, and great river throughout its whole extent. In entering those inlets; and sailing up them, with a small force, the effect was disastrous, since it never failed to draw out the whole population on each side, and to keep it in the field while the squadron remained there. The expense attending this species of defence, with the exposure of the inhabitants, and the waste of property, may be readily conceived.

The occurrences which preceded the war, and those which attended it, were alike replete with useful instruction as to our future policy. Those which mark the first epoch, demonstrate clearly, that in the wars of other powers, we can rely only on force for the protection of our neutral rights. Those of the second demonstrate, with equal certainty, that, in any war in which we may be engaged hereafter, with a strong naval power, the expense, waste, and other calamities, attending it, considering the vast extent of our maritime frontier, cannot fail, unless it be defended by adequate fortifications and a suitable naval force, to correspond with those which were experienced in the late war.

The navy is the arm from which our government will always derive most aid in support of our neutral rights. Every power engaged in war, will know the strength of our naval force, the number of our ships of each class, their condition, and the promptitude with which we may bring them into service, and will pay the due consideration to that argument. Justice will always have great weight in the cabinets of Europe; but in long and destructive wars, exigencies often occur which press so vitally on them, that, unless the argument of force is brought to its aid, it will be disregarded. Our land forces will always perform their duty in the event of war; but they must perform it on the land. Our navy is the arm which must be principally relied on for the annoyance of the commerce of the enemy, and for the protection, with the land forces for the defence of the country. Capable of moving in any and every direction, it possesses the faculty, even when remote from our coast, of extending its aid to every interest on which the security and welfare of our Union depend. Annoying the commerce of the enemy, and menacing, in turn, its coast, provided the force on each side is nearly equally balanced, it will draw its squadrons from our own; and, in case of invasion by a powerful adversary, by a land and naval force, which is always to be anticipated, and ought to be provided against, our navy may, by like co-operation with our land forces, render essential aid in protecting our interior from incursion and depredation.

Two great objects are therefore to be regarded in the establishment of an adequate naval force: the first, to prevent war, so far as may be practicable; the second, to diminish its calamities, when it may be inevitable. Hence the subject of defence becomes intimately connected in all its parts, in war and peace, for the land and at sea. No government will be disposed in its wars with other powers, to violate our rights, if it knows we have the means, are prepared, and resolved to defend them. The motive will also be diminished, if it knows that our defences by land are so well planned and executed, that an invasion of our coast cannot be productive of the evils to which we have heretofore been exposed.

It was under a thorough conviction of these truths, derived from the admonitions of the late war, that Congress, as early as the year 1816, during the term of my enlightened and virtuous predecessor, under whom the war had been declared, prosecuted and terminated, digested, and made provision for the defence of our country, and support of its rights in peace as well as in war, by acts, which authorized and enjoined the augmentation of our Navy to a proscribed limit, and the construction of suitable fortifications throughout the whole extent of our maritime frontier, and wherever else they might be deemed necessary. It is to the execution of these works both land and naval, and under a thorough conviction, that by hastening their completion, I should render the best service to my country, and give the most effectual support to our free republican system of government that my humble faculties would admit of, that I have devoted so much of my time and labor to this great system of national policy since I came into this office, and shall continue to do it, until my retirement from it, at the end of your next session.

The great object, in the event of war, is to stop the enemy at the coast. If this is done, our cities, and whole interior, will be secure.—For the accomplishment of this object, our fortifications must be principally relied [redacted]. By placing strong works near the mouths of our great inlets, in such positions as to command the entrances into them, as may be done in many instances, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for ships to pass them, especially if other precautions, and particularly that of steam batteries, are resorted to, in their aid. In the wars between other powers, into which we may be drawn, in support of our neutral rights, it cannot be doubted that this defence would be adequate to the purpose intended by it; nor can it be doubted, that the knowledge that such works existed, would form a strong motive, with any power, not to invade our rights, and thereby contribute essentially to prevent war. There are, it is admitted, some entrances into our interior, which are of such vast extent, that it would be utterly impossible for any works, however extensive, or well posted, to command them. Of this class, the Chesapeake Bay, which is an arm of the sea, may be given as an example. But, in my judgment, even this Bay may be defended against any power with whom we may be involved in war as a third party, in the defence of our neutral rights. By erecting strong works at the mouth of James River, on both sides near the Capes, as we are now doing, and at Old Point Comfort and the Rip Raps, and connecting those works together by chains, whenever the enemy's force appeared, placing in the rear some large ships and steam batteries, the passage up the river would be rendered impracticable. The guard would also tend to protect the whole country bordering on the bay, and rivers emptying into it; as the hazard would be too great for the enemy, however strong his naval force, to ascend the bay, and leave such a naval force behind; since, in the event of a storm, whereby his vessels might be separated, or of a calm, the ships and steam batteries, behind the works might rush forth and destroy them. It could only be in the event of an invasion by a great power, or a combination of several powers, and by land as well as by naval forces, that those works could be carried; and, even then, they could not fail to retard the movement of the enemy into the country, and to give time for the collection of our regular troops, militia, and volunteers, to that point, and thereby contribute essentially to his ultimate defeat and expulsion from our territory.

Under a strong impression, that a Peace Establishment of our Navy is connected with the possible event of war, and that the naval force intended for either state, however small it may be, is connected with the general system of public defence, I have thought it proper, in communicating this report, to submit these remarks on the whole subject.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Jan. 16, 1824.

Accompanying the President's message is the *projet* of a Bill prepared by the Secretary of the Navy, according to which, if adopted, the Navy will consist of the following Grades and Officers:—

1	Vice Admiral,	10	Chaplains,
2	Rear Admirals,	40	Pursers,
3	Commodores,	40	Surgeons,
25	Captains.	56	Surgeon's Mates,
23	Master Commandants,	400	Master Mates and Midshipmen,
149	Lieutenants,	26	Boatswains,
51	Sub-Lieuts.	26	Gunners,
19	Masters,	16	Carpenters,
6	Second Masters,	16	Sailmakers.

When in the opinion of the President, the exigences of the Service may require a larger number of Commissioned and Warrant officers, he is authorized to increase the number, provided they do not exceed the following:—viz:

1	Vice Admiral,	30	Chaplains,
2	Rear Admirals,	60	Pursers,
3	Commodores,	61	Surgeons,
47	Captains,	102	Surgeon's Mates,
25	Master Commandants,	811	Master Mates and Midshipmen,
256	Lieutenants,	56	Boatswains,
78	Sub Lieuts.	56	Gunners,
35	Masters,	46	Carpenters.
15	Second Masters,	43	Sailmakers.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his report to the President accompanying the bill, says:—

"The following is the least force which it would be safe to provide for, and keep in commission, and in active service: In the Mediterranean, one ship of the line, one frigate, one sloop of war, and one schooner: In the Atlantic, including our own coast, the West Indies, and Gulph of Mexico, and the coast of Africa, one ship of the line, one frigate, four sloops of war, and four schooners: In the Pacific, one frigate two sloops of war, and one schooner: For occasional services, in which the vessels on those stations cannot be employed, one frigate and one sloop of war—in the whole two ships of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war, and six schooners. Many of these vessels will be on distant stations, in going to and returning from which, much time must be consumed; and all will require frequent repairs, refitting and exchange of crews. Other vessels must, therefore, be kept in commission to relieve them, and a force, equal to about one-fifth of the whole amount necessary for this purpose.

"When the vessels now authorised by law to be built are completed, there will be (besides those on the lakes) 12 ships of the line, 12 frigates of the first class, 3 frigates of the second class, 3 steam batteries, one other post ship, 6 schooners, including the Spark, and 15 sloops of war, should Congress order ten more to be built.—These, when in commission, together with the shore stations, will require the number of officers mentioned in the second section, and which is therefore taken as the largest which it is at this time necessary to authorize. The vessels having been built, and being designed for our protection from foreign aggression, we must train officers to command and manage them. It is worse than useless to have vessels, which cannot be employed for the want of officers & great folly to intrust them to those whose ignorance and inexperience will endanger their safety. The experiment would be alike hazardous and prodigal."

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MALBON KENYON, *Principal.*

Red House, January 1, 1824. 88tf

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